THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, & GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND:—PRINTED (EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

NUMBER 968.] FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1802. [VOLUME XVI.

SEEDS.

Minton Collins,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has lately received, from the Northern States, a very general assortment of

GRASS SEEDS;

And from London, via New-York, a fresh assortment of

GARDEN SEEDS,

Which may be had at his SEED STORE, for CASH only, viz.

Red & White Clover,

Trefoile or yellow ditto,
Lucern & Timothy seed,
Burnet & Ryegrass ditto,
Bluegrass, Burden grass, & Saintfoine,
Furz or Whin seed,
Spring Tares, or Vetches,
Hemp, Flax, Rape, Mustard, Canary, and Spinage,
Large Norfolk and Summer Turnips,
Early salmon, short-top and white Turnip Radish seed,
Early Frame, Hotspur, Charlton, Marrowfat, Spanish Morotto, & Prolific Peas,
Large Windsor, long pod and Massagan Beans,
Blood red Beet, and Solid Celery,
Early York, Sugar Loaf, and Battersea Cabbage seed,
Green and Yellow Savoy do.
Large Winter, Scotch, Dutch & Madeira Cabbage,
Red Dutch to pickle,
Brussels Sprouts and Borecole,
Early and late Cauliflower,
Green, purple and white Brocolie,
Salfafic & Nasturtium,
White and green Cos Lettuce,
Indive Ice Lettuce,
Roman, Cabbage, Brown Dutch, & Grand Admiral Lettuce,
Corn Sallad,
Early Frame & long green Cucumber,
Madeira, Silver skin, Red and Welsh Onion,
Red & Orange Carriot,
Large Parsnip,
White and Green Asparagus,
Garden Cress, and Peppergrass,

With an assortment of Flower Seeds; Glass Flower Bottles; some Painted Flower Pots, and Beachers for Chimney Ornaments, and Red Garden Pots, &c.

A TREATISE on GARDENING, by a Native of this State.

Richmond, Dec. 31, 1801. (tf)

FAIRFAX COUNTY, *sc.*

THIS DAY was committed to the Jail of said county, a negro man named GEORGE; about 35 years of age, middling stout made, his cloathes so much worn as not to be describable; he says he is the property of Joshua Pope, of Prince George county, Maryland.—The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs.

W. Millan, D. S. *& Jailor.*

December 10th, 1801. 81*f*

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE public are hereby notified, that the Partnership in Trade, formerly carried on by David Buchanan, James Dunlop, and Robert Pollok, under the firms of

BUCHANAN, DUNLOP, & Co.
In Petersburg,
DUNLOP, POLLOK, & Co.
In Manchester, and
ROBERT POLLOK, & Co.
In Richmond,

Was dissolved, on the 31st day of August last.

Mr. James Dunlop will pay and receive all debts due by and to the concern, at Petersburg, as will Mr. Robert Pollok, those at Richmond and Manchester.

David Buchanan,
per his Attorney in fact,
Robert Pollok.
James Dunlop.
Robert Pollok.

Petersburg, 8th Oct. 1801.

Notice is again given,

THAT the Subscriber is prepared to settle all just claims against the estate of Richard Adams, dec.—and he earnestly requests all those who are indebted to the said estate, to come forward and give some proper assurances for the payment of their respective balances.

John Adams, *Adm'r.*

Richmond, Jan. 1802. 3*w*

Notice is hereby given,

To the STOCKHOLDERS *of the Bank of Alexandria,*

THAT an election will be held at the Court-House, in this town, on the third Monday in January next, for the purpose of choosing Nine Directors of said Bank for the ensuing year, agreeable to charter. By order of the President and Directors.

GURDEN CHAPIN, *Cashier.*

Dec. 18, 1801.

The SUBSCRIBER,

Begs leave to inform the public, and his friends, that he has taken

The TAVERN,

FORMERLY occupied by Col. Parke Goodall, in the City of Richmond; and he flatters himself from his knowledge of the business and his strict attention, to render general satisfaction. His house shall always be supplied with the best materials for that purpose, having a plenty of good servants, and an excellent hostler: his Stables will be supplied with plenty of Forage and Litter.

He wishes to take a few

BOARDERS,

at the customary price; and has also made preparations for the accommodation of

FIFTEEN or TWENTY

Members of the Assembly,

who shall be strictly attended to, by

Peter Wilkinson.

Richmond, Dec. 1st, 1801.

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30 *Dollars Reward.*

RUN-AWAY, the first of March last, from Mr. Bates of Amherst county, a negro man named BILLY; he is about 20 years of age, five feet ten inches high, of a tawney complexion, and as well as I recollect, has a scar on the left side of his forehead. BILLY, was purchased of Mr. William Fenwick of Richmond. As his mother lives in Petersburg, it is supposed he is lurking about Richmond or Petersburg. BILLY is now the property of Thomas Bibb of Amherst. The above reward will be paid to any person who apprehends and delivers the said negro to Mr. Cugneau, in Amherst, and all reasonable expences paid.

THOMAS BIBB.

September 17th, 1801. [tf]

FALL GOODS.

Samuel P. Braddick,

HAS Just Received by the Octavia, from London,

A LARGE AND HANDSOME

SUPPLY,

WHICH he will dispose of low, for Cash or Country Produce, or Acceptances in Town.

Optical Diagonal Machines with the Books of Prints; Pictures in Gilt Frames; Horseman's Pistols; Pocket Pistols with Spring Bayonets; Reive's Water Colors and Pencils; List Shoes and Boots with Soles; Patent Lambs-wool Drawers; Shirts and Dressing Gowns; Gentlemens' travelling Caps; Hardham's No. 9, Snuff.

Richmond, October 2d, 1801. [4mbs

FOR SALE,

THE ENGLISH HORSE,

HAMILTON,

[Late the Bay Colt.]

EIGHT years old last May. He is in good order, and may be seen at my Stable, at Mont Comfort, one mile from the Capitol. For terms apply at my Office, in this city.

Thomas Wilson.

Richmond, Dec. 8, 1801.

PEDIGREE.

January 31st, 1797.

"THIS IS TO CERTIFY that THE "BAY COLT was got by High Flyer, "dam by Eclipse, from Young Cade, "which was the dam of Vauxhall."

(Signed) "GROSVENOR."

"N. B. The Cade mare, the dam of "Vauxhall, was also the dam of Dulcinea, Mambrino, and Sancho, all first "runners."

THE

Virginia Almanack,

FOR THE YEAR

1802,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

PROPOSALS

For carrying the MAILS of the United States on the following Post-roads, will be received at the General Post-Office, in Washington City, until the 30th day of January next, inclusive.

IN VIRGINIA.

17. From Hagerstown, Md. by Williamsport Md. Martinsburg, Winchester, Stevensburg, Strasburg, Woodstock, Newmarket, and Harrisonburg to Staunton once a week—Leave Hagerstown every Tuesday at 2 P. M. and arrive at Winchester on Wednesday by 10 A. M. Leave Winchester at 11 A. M. and arrive at Staunton on Friday by 10 A. M. *Returning*, leave Staunton every Friday at 2 P. M. and arrive at Winchester on Sunday by 2 P. M. and arrive at Hagerstown on Monday by 10 A. M.

18. From Alexandria by Matildaville, Leesburg, Waterford, Charleston, Shepherdstown, and Martinsburg to Winchester, to return by Battletown to Shepherdstown, and from thence by the same route to Alexandria once a week—Leave Alexandria every Tuesday at 3 P. M. arrive at Charleston on Thursday at noon, at Martinsburg by 5 P. M. and at Winchester on Friday at noon. *Returning*, leave Winchester every Saturday at 8 A. M. and arrive at Alexandria on Tuesday by 9 A. M.

19. From Alexandria by Centreville, Middleburg, Goshen, Paris, Milwood, and Winchester to Romney once a week—Leave Alexandria every Friday at 3 P. M. arrive at Winchester on Sunday at 3 P. M. and at Romney on Monday by 7 P. M. *Returning*, leave Romney every Tuesday by 6 A. M. arrive at Winchester on Wednesday at 10 A. M. and at Alexandria on Friday by 9 A. M.

20. From Romney by Western Post and Green Glades to Morgantown once a week. Leave Romney every Tuesday at 8 A M and arrive at Morgantown on Thursday by 7 P M. *Returning*, leave Morgantown every Saturday at 6 A M and arrive at Romney on Monday by 6 P M.

21. From Romney to Moorfields once a week. Leave Romney every Tuesday at 6 A M and arrive at Moorfields by 3 P M—Leave Moorfields every Monday at 10 A M and arrive at Romney by 6 P M. Contract to continue until October 1, 1802.

22. From Centreville by Haymarket, Buckland, Fauquier c. h. and Jeffersonton, to Culpeper c. h. once a week—Leave Centreville every Monday at 6 A M and arrive at Culpeper on Tuesday by 10 A M—*Returning*, leave Culpeper every Tuesday at noon and arrive at Centreville on Wednesday by 3 P M.

23. From Fredericksburg by King George c. h. Broadfield, Mattoxbridge, Leedstown, Templeman's Cross Roads, Richmond c. h. Farnham, Kinsale, and Northumberland c. h. to Lancaster c. h. once a week. Leave Fredericksburg every Wednesday at 2 P M and arrive at Lancaster c. h. the next Saturday by 6 P M—Leave Lancaster c. h. every Saturday at 10 P M and arrive at Fredericksburg the next Wednesday by 10 A M.

24. From Fredericksburg by Port Royal, Laytons, Lloyds, Tappahannock, Urbanna, and Glouceſter c. h. to Yorktown, once a week—Leave Fredericksburg every Wednesday at 2 P M and arrive at Tappahannock on Thursday by 6 P M—Leave same in one hour and arrive at Yorktown on Saturday by 6 P M—*Returning*, leave Yorktown every Saturday at 10 P M arrive at Tappahannock on Monday by 7 P M and at Fredericksburg on Wednesday by 10 A M.

25. From Fredericksburg by Orange c. h. Milton, to Charlottesville, once a week. Leave Fredericksburg every Wednesday at 10 P M and arrive at Charlottesville on Friday by 10 A M—*Returning*, leave Charlottesville every Friday at 2 P M and arrive at Fredericksburg on Saturday by 7 P M.

26. From Charlottesville by New-York, Staunton, Middlebrook, Brownsburg, Lexington, Fincastle, and Montgomery c. h. to Englishville on the west side of New River, once a week—Leave Charlottesville every Friday at 2 P M arrive at Staunton on Saturday by 10 A M—Leave Staunton at half past 10 A M arrive at Fincastle on Sunday by 1 P M—Leave Fincastle by half past 1 P M and arrive at Englishville on Monday by 7 P M—*Returning*, leave Englishville every Tuesday at 5 A M arrive at Fincastle on Wednesday at 8 A M—Leave Fincastle at half past 8 A M and arrive at Staunton on Thursday by 2 P M—Leave Staunton at half past 2 P M and arrive at Charlottesville on Friday by 10 A M.

27. From Staunton by Kincaids, the Warm Springs, or Bath c. h. Morris's, Callaghan's, Sweet Springs, Sulphur Springs, and Lewisburg, to Uniontown, and from Uniontown by Lewisburg, Callaghan's, Morris's, and the same route to Staunton, once a week—Leave Staunton every Saturday at 2 P M arrive at Sweet Springs on Monday at 2 P M—Leave Sweet Springs in two hours and arrive at Uniontown the next Tuesday by 7 P M. *Returning*, leave Uniontown every Wednesday at 6 A M and arrive at Staunton the next Saturday by 10 A M.

28. From Englishville by Wythe c. h. Aspinville, Abingdon, Sevierville, T. Sullivan c. h. T. Rossville, T. and Hawkins c. h. T. to Orrsville, T. once a week—Leave Englishville every Tuesday at 5 A M arrive at Sullivan c. h. on Thursday at 10 A M. Leave Sullivann c. h. at 11 A M and arrive at Orrsville on Friday by 10 A M. *Returning*, leave Orrsville every Friday at 2 P M arrive at Sullivan c. h. on Saturday by 3 P M. Leave Sullivan c. h. at 4 P M and arrive at Englishville on Monday by 7 P M.

29. From Richmond by Goochland c. h. and Columbia, to Charlottesville, once a week. Leave Richmond every Wednesday noon, and arrive at Charlottesville on Friday by 10 A M. *Returning*, leave Charlottesville every Friday at 2 P M and arrive at Richmond on Monday by 6 A M.

30. From Charlottesville by Warren, Warminster, New Market, New Glasgow, and Madison, to Lynchburg, once a week. Leave Charlottesville every Friday at 2 p m and arrive at Lynchburg on Monday at 5 a m. Leave Lynchburg every Wednesday at noon, and arrive at Gharlottesville on Friday by 10 a m.

31. From Richmond by Hanovertown, Elliott's, and Dunkirk, to Tappahannock once a week, Leave Richmond every Wednesday at 2 p m and arrive at Tappahannock on Thursday by 6 p m. Leave Tappahannock every Tuesday at 6 a m and arrive at Richmond on Wednesday by 10 a m.

32. From Richmond by Hopkins's, Powhatan c h, Carterſville, New Canton, Buckingham c h Bent Creek, Lynchburg, New London, and Liberty, to Fincastle, once a week. Leave Richmond every Wednesday at 2 p m arrive at Powhatan on Thursday by 9 a m and arrive at Fincastle the next Saturday by 6 p m. *Returning*, leave Fincastle every Saturday at 10 p m arrive at Powhatan c h on Tuesday by 3 p m. Leave it at 4 p m and arrive at Richmond the next Wednesday by 10 a m.

33. From Liberty by Rockymount to Martinville or Henry c h once a week. Leave Liberty every Monday at 6 a m and arrive at Martinville on Tuesday at 1 a m. *Returning*, leave Martinville every Tuesday by 1 p m and arrive at Liberty on Wednesday by 7 p m.

34 From Powhatan c.h by Cumberland c h Farmsville, Prince Edward c h Charlotte c h and Halifax c h once a week. Leave Powhatan c h every Thursday at 10 a m and arrive at Halifax c h the next Saturday by 4 p m. *Returning*, leave Halifax c h every Saturday at 8 p m and arrive at Powhatan c h the next Tuesday by 3 p m.

35. From Halifax c h by Pittsylvania c h Henry c h Patrick c h and Germanton, to Salem, N C once in two weeks. Leave Halifax every other Monday at 6 a m and arrive at Salem the next Friday by 6 p m. *Returning*, leave Salem every other Tuesday at 6 a m and arrive at Halifax c h the next Saturday by 6 p m.

36. From Harrisville by Hicksford to Halifax, N C twice a week. Leave Harrisville every Wednesday and Saturday at 5 a m and arrive at Halifax by 6 p m. *Returning*, leave Halifax Tuesday and Friday at 5 a m and arrive at Harrisville by 6 p m.

37. From Smithfield by Jerusalem, the Cross Keys, Goldsonville, Brunswick c h Geesbridge, St. Tamany's, and Mecklenburg c h to Marshallsville, and thence by Christiansville, Lunenburg c h Edmonton, Goldsonville. Hicks's Ford, the Cross Keys, and Jerusalem, to Smithfield, once a week. Leave Smithfield every Thursday at 10 a m and arrive at Goldsonville on Saturday by 10 a m. Leave Goldsonville at half past 10 a m and arrive at Mecklenburg c h on Sunday noon, and return to Smithfield on Wednesday by 7 p m.

NORTH-CAROLINA.

38. From Norfolk, Va. by Kempsville, Va. N W River Bridge, Va. Tulls Creek, Indiantown, Jonesburg, Elizabeth City, Nixonton, and Hertford, to Edenton, once a week. Leave Norfolk every Friday at 3 p m and arrive at Edenton the next Tuesday by 10 a m. *Returning*, leave Edenton every Tuesday at 2 p m and arrive at Norfolk the next Friday by 10 a m.

39. From Suffolk, Va. by Edenton, Plymouth, and Washington, to Newbern, twice a week. Leave Suffolk every Monday and Friday at 1 p m arrive at Edenton on Tuesday and Saturday at 1 p m. Leave Edenton at 2 p m arrive at Plymouth on Wednesday and Sunday by 6 a m. Leave Plymouth at half past 6 a m arrive at Washington by 6 p m. Leave Washington at 7 p m and arrive at Newbern on Thursday and Monday by 4 p m. *Returning*, leave Newbern every Friday and Tuesday at 5 a m and arrive at Washington by 5 p m. Leave Washington at 6 p m arrive at Plymouth on Saturday and Wednesday by 4 p m. Leave Plymouth at half past 4 p m and arrive at Edenton on Sunday and Thursday by 9 a m. Leave Edenton at half past 9 a m and arrive at Suffolk on Monday and Friday at 9 a m.

NOTES.

Note I. The postmaster general may expedite the mails and alter the times of arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contracts, he previously stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expense that may be occasioned thereby.

Note II. Fifteen minutes shall be allowed for opening and closing the mail at all offices where no particular time is specified.

Note III. For every thirty minutes delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the the times prescribed in any contracts, the contractor shall forfeit one dollar; and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending mail, whereby the mails destined for such depending mail lose a trip, an additional forfeiture of five dollars shall be incurred.

Note IV. Newspapers as well as letters are to be sent in the mails; and if any person, making proposals, desires to carry newspapers other than those conveyed in the mail, for his own emolument, he must state in his proposals, for what sum he will carry it with that emolument, and for what sum without that emolument.

Note V. Should any person making proposals, desire an alteration of the time of arrival and departure above specified, he must state in his proposals, the alterations desired, and the difference they will make in the terms of his contract.

Note VI. Persons making proposals are desired to state their prices by the year. Those who contract will receive their pay quarterly, in the month of August, November, February, and May, one month after the expiration of each quarter.

Note VII. The contracts for the above routes are to be in operation on the first day of April next, and to continue in force for one year from that time, excepting such routes as have a particular note respecting the continuance of the contract.

GIDEON GRANGER,
Post-Master General.

General Post-Office,
Washington City,
Dec. 7, 1801.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office CHARLOTTESVILLE, *January* 1, 1802, *which, if not taken up within three months, will be returned as dead letters.*

A. THOMAS ALLIN; John Alphin.
B. Bartlett Brown, 2; Thomas D. Boyd; Robert Baker; Edward Broaddus, 2; Dr. Wm. Bache; John Brown; Samuel Black; L. & N. Branham.
C. Dabney Carr; John Carr; Clerk of Albemarle; Susanna Colvin; Alexander Cathcart; John Cocks.
D. John Davison.
E. James Early; Peter Eades.
F. Thomas Fretwell, 2; Thomas C. Fletcher; Bernard Franklin.
G. Gustavus Gaines; Tho. W. Gooch.
H. Charles B. Hunton; John Hines; Edw. Hamilton; Charles Henderson. Richard Johnson; Richard C. Johnson (Louisa); William Jones.
L. Charles L. Lewis; Thomas W. Lewis.
M. Donald M'Call; Robert Mansfield; Gideon Morgan; Peter Martin; Francis Martin; William Michie; Patrick Michie; Samuel Murrel; Peter Marks.
P. James Porter.
R. John Rogers; Thomas M. Randolph; Thomas Randolph (Claybank); Benjamin Richards; Benjamin Robinson.
S. Samuel Shelton; Israel Smith.
W. John Walker; Francis Walker; Jesse Wharton; Henry Williams; William Woods; Henry Woods, 2; Tucker M. Woodson; John White.

HARDIN DAVIS, *P. M.*

N. B. *Postage on Newspapers becoming due quarterly in advance, must be pointedly paid, or the papers will be detained in the post-office.*

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, two negro men, DICK & EDMOND. Dick, well known about Richmond, by the name of DICK BAKER, went away about 2 or 3 months past; he is supposed to be about 36 years of age, about 5 feet, 8 inches high, pretty well made, he is much pitted by the Small Pox, by which disorder he lost one eye, and has a considerable blemish in the other. He was born in New Kent county, where he has several relatives, and many acquaintances, as he also has at and about Richmond, where he lived for several years, and in which place, as well as in its neighbourhood he has heretofore, during some of his elopements, been employed as a Ditcher, &c. as to his cloathing it cannot be easily described, it being most probable he has contrived, since he went away, to furnish himself with a variety, and being a very artful fellow, to procure a pass.

EDMOND went away about a fortnight past; he is about the same heighth, a very likely and well set fellow, is about 30 years of age, and has been chiefly employed about the stable and driving a carriage. His usual apparel is a short blue coat, and breeches or overalls of the same, with short boots and a round hat, though he has other cloathing with him. He is a relation of Dick's, and they have pretty near the same connexions and acquaintances; they may probably find shelter in one or other of the above places, or possibly occasionally in both. I will give *TEN DOLLARS* for each of them on being delivered to me.

William Dandridge.

Henrico county, Dec. 30, 1801

DOCUMENTS

Accompanying the President's Communication to Congress, the 8th day of December, 1804.

[No. II.]

(CONTINUED.)

Extract of a letter from the same, to the secretary of state, dated

MAY 27, 1800.

"Since the date of the enclosed dispatch, I heard nothing from the bashaw until the evening of the 25th inst. when Sidi Mahomed Daguize sent me the original in Arabic, of which the enclosed is a literal translation. The only conclusion which can be drawn from the bashaw's proceedings is, that he wants a present, and if he does not get one, he will forge pretences to commit depredations on the property of our fellow citizens. His letter to the president will be the means of keeping him quiet until he receives an answer, provided no unnecessary delay is made, as he will expect to reap a benefit therefrom. Should government think proper to make him a present, it will have the desired effect probably for one year, but not longer. I therefore can see no alternative but to station some of our frigates in the Mediterranean, otherwise, we will be continually subject to the same insults, which the Imperials, Danes, Swedes and Ragusans have already suffered, and will still continue to suffer."

Translated extract from a letter of the Bashaw of Tripoli, to the President of the United States, dated

MAY 25th, 1800.

"After having cultivated the branches of our good will and paved the way to a good understanding and perfect friendship which we with may continue for ever, we make known that the object and contents of this our present letter, is, that whereas your consul who resides at our court in your service, has communicated to us, in your name, that you have written to him, informing him that you regarded the regency of Tripoli in the same point of view as the other regencies of Barbary, and to be upon the same footing of friendship and importance. In order further to strengthen the bonds of a good understanding, blessed be God, may he complete and grant to you his high protection. But our sincere friend, we could wish that these your expressions were followed by deeds, and not by empty words. You will therefore endeavour to satisfy us by a good manner of proceeding. We on our part will correspond with you, with equal friendship, as well in words as deeds. But if only flattering words are meant without performance, every one will act as he finds convenient. We beg a speedy answer, without neglect of time, as a delay on your part cannot but be prejudicial to your interests. In the mean time we wish you happiness.

"Given in Tripoli in Barbary, the 29th of the moon Hegira, the year of the Hegira 1214, which corresponds with the 25th May, 1800."

Extract of a letter from the same to the same, dated

TRIPOLI, October 18, 1801.

"On the 16th, I waited on the bashaw in company with captain Carpenter, to demand satisfaction for the insult our flag had suffered in having one of our vessels brought in here without any visible cause, her papers and passport being in perfect order; and likewise to demand restitution of property plundered from the brig.

"The bashaw answered, that he had not given orders to the Raize to bring in American vessels, that he had broke him, and dismissed him from his service, and then gave orders to the minister of marine to have every article that was plundered from the brig returned."

The bashaw then commenced thus:—"Consul, there is no nation I wish more to be at peace with than yours; but all nations pay me, & so must the Americans." I answered, "we have already paid you all we owe you and are nothing in arrears." He answered, "that for the peace we had paid him it was true, but to maintain the peace we had given him nothing." I observed, that the terms of our treaty were to pay him the stipulated cash, stores, &c. in full of all demands for ever, and then repeated nearly to the same effect as is contained in my dispatch of the 12th of May, which, to avoid repetition, I forbear inserting. The bashaw then observed, that we had given a great deal to Algiers and Tunis, and that the Portuguese captain informed him, that when he passed by Algiers about the middle of last month, that he had seen an American frigate in the bay which he supposed had brought more presents to the dey. 'Why do they neglect me in their donations? let them give me a stipulated sum annually, and I will be reasonable as to the amount.'

"In answer to the first I replied, that it was true that one of our frigates was at Algiers, being one of a squadron of three 44 gun ships and some smaller vessels, which were appointed to protect our commerce in the Mediterranean; but whether they had presents on board for the regency of Algiers, or not, I could not inform him: that some of them would have been at Tripoli before now, had I not informed them that they had better stay away until the spring, upon account of the badness of this road, which renders it very unsafe at this season. And in answer to this proposal of annuity, I answered with some warmth, exactly what I had requested Daguize to inform him of in my name yesterday evening. 'Well then,' replied the bashaw, 'let your government give me a sum of money and I will be content, but paid I will be one way or other. I now desire you to inform your government that I will wait six months for an answer to my letter to the president: that if it did not arrive in that period, and if it was not satisfactory, if it did arrive, that I will declare WAR in form against the United States; inform your government (said he) how I have served the Swedes, who concluded their treaty since yours; let them know that the French, English, and Spaniards have always sent me presents from time to time to preserve their peace, and if they do not do the same, I will order my cruisers to bring their vessels in whenever they can find them:' he then turned to Daguize and told him to explain to Captain Carpenter what he had informed me, (they both speaking French) and added, 'that he did not wish to make it a private affair between the consul and him, and desired him to make it public, as he wished the whole world to know it; he then told Daguize to tell the captain that he hoped the United States would not neglect him, as six or eight vessels of the value of his would amount to a much larger sum than he ever expected to get from the United States for remaining at peace; beside, (said he) I have a great desire to have some captains like you here to learn me how to speak English.'

"I answered that it was absolutely impossible for to receive answers to the letters which he desired me to write by captain Carpenter in six months, as it would be nearly that time before he would get home, upon account of the winter season; that I expected his excellency would wait until the answer arrived, let that be long or short, and observed that none but those who held a correspondence with the *Devil*, could determine whether he would be content with the president's answer or not; as neither the president nor myself knew what would content him. I therefore requested him to inform me explicitly what was his expectations. To the first he answered, 'I will not only wait for answers from your president, but I will now detain the brig and write to him again—but I expect when he sends his answers that they will be such as will empower you to conclude with me immediately; if they are not, I will capture your vessels; and as you have frequently informed me that your instructions do not authorize you to give me a dollar, I will therefore not inform you what I expect until you are empowered to negociate with me; but you may inform your president, that if he is disposed to pay me for my friendship, I will be moderate in my demands.' The bashaw then rose from his seat and went out of the room, leaving me to make what comment I thought proper upon his extraordinary conduct.

Copy of a letter from Mr. O'Brien, to capt. Bainbridge.

SIR,

Your letter to me of this date I have received and seriously considered its contents, and shall observe, Sir, that from the day the U. States ship under your command arrived in this port, and to this day it has been generally supposed that the regency would insist that the United States ship should proceed to the Levant on business, or mission of this regency. On the 18th ult. when you went with me to pay your respects to the dey, after a little Algerine ceremony, the dey said he would want this ship as a favor from the United States, to carry his ambassador and presents to Constantinople, and return on the business to Algiers. I observed to the dey, that the captain or consul had no orders or power, which, in any respects, could justify us in acquiescing in his demand, that without the orders of the United States we could not do any such thing, that we having no orders we could make no responsibility, that the captain could not protect his property against the Portuguese or Neapolitans, that your orders were to return to the United States, and by orders you could only defend your ship against French corsairs. The dey did not seem satisfied with these explanations; that shortly after, I repeated nearly the same objections on this business to the Algerine prime minister.

On the 26th ult. the dey sent for me and the British consul, and asked me if I was still determined not to acquiesce in making responsibility and carrying his ambassador and presents. I again repeated all the arguments which I had made use of on the 18th ult. and added, as this vessel belonged to the government of the United States, and we having no fixed peace or treaty with the Italian states, or with the Grand Signior, that this ship and crew would be in a very singular predicament in going to Constantinople on the business of the regency, we having no ambassador or consul at these places. The dey answered passionately, that these were all excuses; that other nations had rendered Algiers the like favors, but that if the British consul would promise faithfully that a British ship of war would come here and go to the Levant on this mission, that under this consideration he would let the American ship return to her country; the British consul, John Falcon, esq. promised and assured the dey (in my presence) that as Lord Keith had promised to send a ship of war on this business, the said ship might be daily expected. The dey observed, he would wait a few days before he would fully determine, to see if the British ship would arrive.

The dey remained undetermined until the 3d inst. when arrived at Algiers from Mahon, a British ship of war of 24 guns, sent by the orders of Lord Keith, intentionally to carry the ambassador and presents of Algiers to Constantinople. This business seemed finished and settled, in order that the British ship of war would proceed on the business. But from the 4th inst. to this date, the dey and ministry, and sundry persons of influence, started many difficulties relative to the mission of the regency going in the British ship, and finally objected to go. When this morning the dey came to town from his country seat, and at ten A. M. sent for me and told me without any alternative, the United States ship should do him the favor to carry his ambassador and presents to Constantinople; that if this favor or demand was not complied with, that he no longer holds to his friendship with the United States.

On my declaring that I or the captain of the United States ship had no orders, and could not justify ourselves to our government to acquiesce, the dey got very angry, and declared that he considered every thing we did say or could say, to be excuses not to do him the favor he required, and if this favor was not acquiesced to, he knew what to do; that other nations frequently did it, and he could see no reason or motive which should prevent me on the part of the United States, acquiescing to the request.

I again repeated to the dey that I or the captain could make no responsibility on the part of the United States, that we could not think his property safe under the American flag from the capture of his enemies, that the ship sailed dull or heavy, that it was war time, a thousand difficulties might happen. The dey hastily observed, that God was great, that all was on his head, that all difficulties would be surmounted.

I again declared that I or the captain had no orders which would, in any respect justify ourselves to acquiesce. The dey said he would justify us, and that the ship should go *per force*, and that we had no alternative but to do him this favor; that his mind and his ministry's were soured against the British, and that on this account he rejected the British ship, and would insist his request should be complied with.

The dey said he would send his flag to the marine, to be hoisted at the mast head of the American ship. I answered I was very sorry on account of his determination, and withdrew; went and explained to the prime minister all that had passed or was said on this business between the dey and me.

The prime minister observed, that the dey's mind was so positively fixed and determined on this affair, that there would be no alternative but to comply to prevent greater evils, reminding me of several overt acts of this regency to the consuls of other nations and their affairs: that he had tried to prevent the dey from sending the American ship; that it had no effect.

At meridian, I and captain Bainbridge were sent for by the general of marine, when we made use of all those arguments which are heretofore detailed; the general of marine declared that there was no alternative but to comply. After our retiring from the marine half an hour, the general of marine sent to the consular house of the United States, to acquaint us that it was the orders of the dey of Algiers, that the flag of Algiers should be hoisted to the main top gallant mast head of the American ship. That we answered all was *per force*; that we were in their power, and the regency of course might do as they had a mind. Shortly after we determined to see the dey, and sent the American drogoman to acquaint the dey that the consul of the United States and commandant of the United States ship demanded an audience.

At two P. M. we were in the presence of the dey, and stated all those difficulties and all our former objections, that we had no orders; could not justify ourselves, and could make no responsibility. The dey observed that there was do alternative but to comply; that in doing him this favor, that he never would forget it on the part of the United States, and that when he did God would forget him; that he would write to the government of the United States on this business of his making this demand, and assured capt. Bainbridge and me that the United States would be highly pleased at the conduct of the consul and commandant in obliging the dey and regency, agreeable to the request he made to us as a favor from the United States. We observed to the dey that this was a forced business; that under this idea and for the safety of his presents, it would be better that his flag should be hoisted at the fore top gallant mast head than the main. The dey declared he did not well know this business, but that those at the marine knew the custom he believed it was at the main.

On this we went to the marine, told the general of marine that if this United States ship should haul down her pendant and hoist the Algerine flag at the main, that said ship, agreeable to our laws, was out of commission, and would not be considered as a public ship of the United States; that the Algerine flag would be the same thing at the fore as the main, but to us it made great difference; that by Christian laws the ship would be considered as an Algerine property, and not as a ship of the United States; that we made this remonstrance and observation to prevent difficulties; on this explanation the general of marine got into a great passion, swore that the proposition and idea was made as an evasive pretence, that the ships of war of Spain and France and other nations, had acquiesced to hoist the Algerine flag at the main; that it was by the flag being hoisted there, that the mission was known and announced at Algiers and Constantinople. I explained to you, Sir, that it was the custom as I have seen and known, that the French and Spanish ships of war going on the like mission, hoisted at Algiers and Constantinople, the Algerine flag at the main; that at sea he wore his pendant and was more his own master.—On this you observed, it being a forced business, that if there was a right to acquiesce to one point, there was no alternative but by the same rule to acquiesce to the other, relative to the flag.

The general of marine and officers of ditto, said if there was not a compliance on this business, agreeable to customs of all nations heretofore, that there no longer existed friendship between this regency and the United States. I observed that I was sorry that the United States had so much reason to know Algiers, and that Algiers had no reason to know the United States.

We went on board; the Turkish flag was hoisted at the main of the United States ship, and was saluted with seven guns as customary.

Painful is the detail, but it contains a narrative of facts. To the truth thereof, witness my hand and seal of office at Algiers, this 9th day of October, 1800.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) RICHARD O'BRIEN.

Extract of a letter from Richard O'Brien to the Secretary of State, dated at Algiers, October 22, 1800.

"As the United States ship Washington, capt. Bainbridge, has proceeded *per force*, in fact to save the peace of the United States with Algiers; to prevent captivity and detention to the ship, officers and crew, and to prevent the pretence of a sudden war and pillage and slavery to the citizens of the United States; I calculate that if the said ship goes and comes safe in five months, it will cost the United States 40,000 dollars. This in comparison to what our losses might be if *war*, left me no time to hesitate in the choice of the evils and difficulties which presented fully in view; in surveying both sides of the coast and how we should stand on both tacks, I found there was no alternative but to proceed.

"I have made no responsibility, as is customary with all nations, (with) the Dey and regency. I am convinced that if an accident should happen to the Washington, in being captured by any nation, or by being driven on shore, that as soon as this news would reach Algiers, that they would immediately send out their corsairs and send in all American vessels they should meet with, in order to repay themselves for the amount of Algerine property on board the Washington—we submitted to it in the affair of the ship Fortune, and if the amount in reality was 600,000 dollars, the regency would take to the amount of one million of dollars—It is their custom. Is not it a hard case for us to risk the ship and crew of the United States, and Algiers to force said ship, and if any accident to be liable to the difficulties and calamities I have described."

Extract of a letter from Mr. Catheart to the Secretary of State, dated Tripoli, January 4, 1801.

"On the 2d inst. in the evening, the banners of Sweden, by the Bashaw's request, were hoisted upon the Danish house, and a temporary flag-staff was prepared, in order that the customary salute should be fired next day. When a peace takes place with any nation, it is customary for the different consuls to congratulate the Bashaw on the event; you may judge with what a grace I performed a cerimony so repugnant to my feelings, but it was necessary. I accordingly waited upon his excellency in company with the Danish consul, Swedish ex-consul, Mr. Bourstrom the present consul, and several others;—after congratulation, perfumation, fumigation, and drinking of coffee and sherbet were over, commenced the following litigation:—'I have concluded a peace with the Swedes,' commenced the Bashaw, 'and I am certain that the king of Sweden is sensible that I was forced to declare war against his nation contrary to my inclination, for had my demands been satisfied in the first instance, I should not have captured their ships and enslaved their people; some nations,' added he, (meaning the United States) 'have used me very ill, they look upon me as nothing, they have recourse to Algiers for all things; I should be glad to know which is thought most of at Constantinople?'—I could easily have solved that doubt, by saying that the Dey of Algiers had lately sent presents to the Grand Signior to the amount of a million of dollars, which were powerful arguments in his favor: but as the conversation was general, I did not conceive it more incumbent on me to answer his prologue than any of the rest of the company, and in fact I could say nothing but what I have communicated already. The Bashaw observing my silence, directed his discourse to me, and asked me if I understood the Arabic and Turkish languages, I answered that I had a trifling knowledge of them, but spoke them so miserably that I never used any of them, especially as his excellency and ministers all spoke Italian. 'Pray,' says the Bashaw, 'what was the present Dey of Algiers in the reign of Mahomed Bashaw?' I answered that he was a person very much respected in consequence of his being the cousin of Hassan Bashaw, but had no post whatever. 'And pray what was Hassan Bashaw at that time?' First he was bilkilbarche of the marine, and afterwards was made prime minister and treasurer in Algiers called the Hasnagi. The Bashaw turned up his nose with visible signs of contempt, and was going to proceed, when a person informed him that a piece of timber was not to be found in the whole regency large enough to make a flag-staff for the Swedes, unless they took one of the cruizers spars. 'It is a difficult thing,' says the son of Ali Bashaw, 'to get a flag-staff put up when it once comes down; when the American flag-staff once comes down it will take a great deal of grease (meaning money) to get it up again; the Danish flag-staff is broke I hear, and wants mending with a new one.' He smiled a ghastly *grin*, and said, 'after all, what is twenty thousand dollars a year for a Christian nation to pay that has such vast resources. Had I enough to live on I would not trouble myself with cruizers, although my subjects always wish war, because it is to their advantage. How many Raizes,' added he, 'have I that know the way to the Great Sea?' Admiral Morad answered about twenty. There not being I believe one capable but himself, without his accompanying them, shew that the Bashaw and his officers pay no great regard to truth.—'Well,' replied his excellency, 'I will find them vessels—In Tripoli, consul, we are all hungry, and if we are not provided for, we soon get sick and peevish.' As the Bashaw spoke in metaphors I answered him in the same manner, by saying, that when the chief physician prescribed the medicine, I should have no objection to administer the dose, but until then I could say nothing on the subject. 'Take care,' answered the Bashaw, 'that the medicine does not come too late, and if it comes in time that it will not be strong enough.'

Extract of a letter from Richard O'Brien to the Secretary of State, dated at Algiers, January 27, 1801.

"On the 21st inst. arrived at Algiers, in 23 days from Constantinople, the United States ship the George Washington, William Bainbridge, esq. commander. The Grand Signior has detained the Algerine ambassador sent and presents, until that the regency of Algiers complies with all his demands, and will have full submission to his orders.

"The presents and funds, sent by the Washington, certainly amounted to one and an half million of dollars. A Swede with the Dey's nephew arrived at Smyrna with 500,000. This was by the orders of the captain Bashaw deposited in the treasury of the Grand Signior at Smyrna. Another Swede, with the Algerine prime minister's nephew, with at least 400,000 dollars, ran on shore at the Island of Candia. This money also has fallen into the possession of the Grand Signior. Add to this that the 100 Turks who went in the Washington, and are detained at Constantinople, were chiefly the most rich and first men of this regency. These considerations will certainly induce this regency to acquiesce in the demands of the Grand Signior.

"The Dey will make a hawl to repay him for his present losses, I hope we shall not be the victims; we are nearly two and a half years in arrear; no funds; we have a valuable unguarded commerce in these seas; we are threatened by all Barbary; therefore we should act with energy, make good our stipulations and annuities, have consular friends (not to be depending on mercenary Jews) and shew force in this sea."

Extracts of a letter from Mr. O'Brien to Mr. Smith, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, at Lisbon, dated Algiers, February 7, 1801.

"Even at this moment I shudder for fear of our valuable vessels and citizens in this sea; so much in arrears; no funds, no corsairs, and threatened by all the dogs of prey.

"Algiers, a pirate state, wants employment for the refractory and for their corsairs. The troubles of the Baltic will scare the Swedes and Danes into port, and we in arrears, no oil in our lamps, no anchor and cables, no corsairs in this sea: we will be the victims; such, sir, is my present fears."

Extract of a letter from Mr. Catheart to the Secretary of State, dated Tripoli, in Barbary, May 16, 1801.

"This evening (10th May) at 6 P. M. Hadgi Mahomade la Sore, the same that went to Algiers in the Hamdullah, came to the American house, and told me not to be alarmed, for the Bashaw had sent him to inform me, that he declared war against the United States, and would take down our flag-staff on Thursday the 14th inst. that if I pleased to remain at Tripoli I should be treated with respect, but if I pleased I might go away. I sent my compliments to the Bashaw, and informed him, that it was my positive instructions not to remain an instant after a declaration of war took place, and that I should charter a vessel tomorrow if possible.

"Thursday 14th, at 1 P. M. Hadgi Mahomed la Sore came to inform me that the Chevaux were coming to take our flag-staff down. I waited until the Serafkier arrived, and then sent said la Sore to offer him 10,000 dollars in addition to what I had already offered, which was rejected by the Bashaw, and orders given to cut away the flag-staff.

"At a quarter past 2 they affected the grand achievement, and our flag-staff was chopped down six feet from the ground, and left reclining on the terrace. Thus ends the first act of this tragedy. I hope the catastrophe may be happy."

(To be continued.)

NOTICE.

A CHARITY SERMON for the benefit of the FREE SCHOOL, within this city, will be preached at the Capitol, and at the several places of Divine Worship in the city, on Sunday morning next, the 17th instant.

Richmond, January 11th, 1802.

NEW-YORK, January 4.

By the ship Lydia, Gardner, from Greenock, we have received the Glasgow Courier to the 31st of October:—The following are the only articles of intelligence they contain:

LONDON, October 28.

The debates in both houses, particularly on the subject of Peace, will be very important; and the opposition, composed of men heretofore of the most discordant principles, and must not be a little surprised to find themselves in the same ranks, will be more formidable than is generally imagined. The Marquis of Buckingham and Earl Fitzwilliam are to take the lead against the articles of the Treaty in the House of Lords. It is confidently asserted that they will be joined by Lord Roslyn. An amendment will probably be moved by Mr. Wyndham in the lower house, with whom, we hear Mr. Canning coalesces in disapproving the Peace.

In providing for the exigencies of the public service during the early part of the year, it is supposed that Mr. Addington will have recourse to a short loan, and a sum borrowed upon Exchequer Bills. The farther Supplies and Taxes necessary for winding up the war, will not be brought forward until the meeting after the Christmas recess. We hear that it is Mr. Fox's intention to take part in to-morrow's debate.

Lord Pelham has strenuously refused every application that has been made to him for passports to go to France, unless on the score of health or urgent business. Marquis Cornwallis has equally resisted similar applications, and takes with him only his son, Lord Broome; col. Littlehales, as his aid-de-camp and public secretary, and Mr. Moore, of the foreign office, as his private secretary. They all go as military men, and wear no other dress than their uniforms. Mr. Moore belongs to the Pimlico volunteers.

Lord Cornwallis's horses are to remain at Calais, until his lordship arrives there; it being his intention to travel by easy stages to Paris.

The guards are on their return home from Egypt—3000 of them had been actually embarked when the last accounts came away? under the command of major-general Craddock.

A shocking accident happened on Saturday, in the neighborhood of Whitechapel, which ought to operate as a caution to nursery-maids: while two of that sisterhood were engaged in idle chat, a fine boy, between two and three years of age, got, unperceived, to a three pair of stairs window, from which he fell, and was literally dashed to pieces.

On the 21st inst. died at his house in Harley street, Cavendish-square, two months after the death of his beloved wife and infant son, the honorable John Cochrane. Indigent talents, the poor, and the friendless, have lost a never-failing assistant.

Translated for the Daily Advertiser.
From Paris papers of the 5th of November.

HELVETIC REPUBLIC.

BERN, Oct. 25.—The Diet has finished its work relative to the constitution, of which the following is an extract:—

The Helvetic Republic forms but one state, the integrity of which is guaranteed by the constitution. Her territory is divided into 18 cantons, viz. Bern, Zurich, Lucerne, Fribourg, Bale, Shaffhausen, Argove, the Pays Vaud, the Grisons, Vessin, the Valais, Uri, Switz, Underwrlden, Zug, Glaries, Appenzel, and Tolure. Religion and Ecclesiastical property is under the protection of the state. There is established a general organization of the Republic, for the exercise of its sovereignty, which resides in the universality of the Helvetic people; and there is also an organization of the separate cantons. The general organization is composed of a Diet and a Senate. The Diet is formed by the representatives of the whole nation, which are elected in the cantons, according to the proportion of inhabitants. The whole number of the Diet consists of 81. They remain five years in office, and are to be indemnified by their cantons. The sessions of the Diet can last but two months every year; the Senate can convoke them upon extraordinary occasions; or prolong their sittings; and the Senate is also obliged to convoke them whenever the majority of the cantons require it. The Diet nominates the members of the Senate; it examines and approves the accounts of the state; it decides all complaints, which may be brought against illegal acts of the Senate, and has power to annul them. The Diet declares war, ratifies treaties of peace, alliances, conventions, &c. The Senate is composed of two Landammans (*Directors*) and 28 Counsellors; it prepares the projects of laws, and proposes them to the acceptance of the Diet; it has the regulation of the administration of the general police; it deliberates first on declaration of war, of peace, alliances and treaties. It chooses from among its own body the two Landammans, who keep their places ten years. The Landammans reside alternately in the Senate during a year, they are not in the office of Landamman. The senate form, from their own body, a small council, of four members, who retain their places six years. The Landamman in office presides in it. Each of those four members is charged with one of the following departments: the interior, justice, finances, and war. The Landamman in office receives for every year he is in it sixteen thousand franks. He that is not in office, and presides in the council of four, receives the same as each of the four members, viz. six thousand franks.

The direction of foreign affairs belongs to the Landamman in office, and he has under him a secretary of state. The Landamman not in office takes cognizance of the operations of his colleague, and has a deliberative voice in that respect. In each canton their is a prefect, nominated by the petit council, who is charged with the execution of the laws and the general police. Each canton has its own particular organization, adopted to its local situation, &c.

In order to be an elector, or capable of being elected in national or cantonal employments, it is necessary to be an Helvetic citizen, hold property in Helvetia, or to have an independent profession, or finally to have paid taxes, the sum of which is to be determined by each canton.

There are in each canton justices of the peace, tribunals of the first and second instance, and for the whole republic there is a tribunal of Cassation, which is at the same time tribunal of Appeals in criminal cases.

NEW, YORK, Jan. 5.

A letter from a manufacturing house in Glasgow, to a respectable house in this city, dated 1st November states, that Coarse Cotton Goods have advanced from 15 to 20 per cent. in consequence of the great demands from the continent and West-India markets, which have considerably augmented the price of raw materials.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5.

FRENCH SPOLIATIONS.

At a meeting of the Sufferers, held, according to advertisement, at the City Tavern, on Monday the 4th of January,

RESOLVED, That a committee to consist of seven, be appointed to draft a Memorial to Congress on the subject of indemnities for French Spoliations, and to correspond with such other committees in the United States as may be appointed to act on the same subject.

RESOLVED, That said committee call a meeting of the Sufferers by French Spoliations, and make a report of their proceedings within twenty days of this date.

RESOLVED, That the following gentlemen be the committee:

Mr. JOSEPH BALL,
Mr. THOS. FITZSIMONS,
Mr. CHARLES PETTIT,
Mr. JAMES S. COX,
Mr STEPHEN GIRARD,
Mr. HENRY PRATT,
Mr. JOHN CRAIG.

RESOLVED, That these proceedings be published and signed by the Chairman and Secretary.

JOSEPH BALL, Chairman.
STEPHEN KINGSTON, Sec'y.

Extract of a letter from a very respectable source, to a merchant in New-York, received by the Severn, dated

NANTZ, Nov. 3, 1802.

"Letters from Brest announce, that a courier has brought there an order to dispatch, without delay, all the vessels that may be in readiness, to carry about 8000 troops, who are in that neighborhood, to St. Domingo. Others from Paris state, that the Counsellor of state, Benezech, is to proceed for the same island, as Vice-Consul; Gen. Le Clerc, a brother-in-law to Buonaparte, as captain general; Gen. Rochambeau, as commander of the land forces, having under his orders, the generals Destourneax and Boudet, with from twenty to thirty thousand troops.

"Madame Buonaparte is authorised, by her husband, to announce to all the colonists, that they may with confidence open their hearts to joy and comfort, as every thing will be soon restored to good order in that colony; and most probably the expedition to St. Domingo will succeed, without any effusion of blood—Sans Coup Ferir."

Intelligence is received by captain Wallace, from St. Pierre (Martinique,) that a French frigate had arrived there in a very short passage from Brest, bringing the news of peace. Two days before she left Brest (which was the 28th of October) the squadron destined for the West-Indies had sailed. General Rochambeau went out commander in Chief, having under his command, on board the fleet, 20,000 men—which force was to be divided into two divisions, one of which was for Guadaloupe, and the other for St. Domingo. But they had not arrived when capt. Wallace sailed.

Mr. Richer, prefect, came out in the frigate, with 500 troops.

[N. Y. Gaz.

SENATE
OF THE UNITED STATES.

FRIDAY, January 8.

A message was received from the President of the United States by Mr. Lewis, his Secretary; which was not read, being apparently on Executive business.

Mr. Brackenridge moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the President's message, delivered at the commencement of the session.

Agreed to.

General Mason called for the reading of the message, which was in part read; when the further reading of the whole document was suspended, and that part only read which relates to the Judiciary System.

Upon which Mr. Brackenridge from Kentucky, rose, and stated that two days ago he had given notice that on this day he would submit to the consideration of the Senate two resolutions respecting the Judiciary establishment of the United States. As however those resolutions were not necessarily connected, and as they might be distinctly discussed, he would at present confine himself to moving the first resolution; without however foreclosing to himself the right of submitting the second after the disposition of the first. He therefore moved, that the act passed last session *respecting the Judiciary Establishment* of the United States, be repealed.

[This is the act which created 16 new circuit judges.]

The motion was seconded by General Mason.

After the resolution was read by the President,

Mr. Brackenridge said, he did not desire to precipitate a vote on the question. But having given notice two days since of his intention to move this resolution, he was himself prepared, to offer his sentiments on the subject. But if this were not the case, if gentlemen were not prepared to enter into a discussion of a point of such importance, he was not anxious for immediate consideration.

Mr. Tracey observed that the ordinary mode of procedure in Senate had been to refer in the first instance, each substantive member of the President's message to a select committee. But though this was the usual course, yet he felt in no way hostile to any mode of doing business which should be most agreeable to the gentleman from Kentucky, or to the house. With an adherence to the ordinary course, he would have been better pleased, for the substantial reason, that by a reference of the subject to a select committee, on receiving a report, the minds of the House would be drawn more precisely to the points involved in it, than could be expected from a resolution so loose as the present, which could only give rise to verbal discussions.

Another course of procedure had not been unusual; that of obtaining leave to bring in a bill; in which event, the same result desired by Mr. Tracey would be insured, viz. the reference of the bill to a committee.

Mr. J. Mason differed from the gentleman from Connecticut. He believed the mode, now pursued, perfectly correct, and conformable to a principle adopted this session, that the Senate was to be considered as in a committee of the whole on the President's message, whenever taken up. Nor did he discern the necessity, in a body so select as this, of referring each subject to a select committee. But as the subject is extremely important, and some gentlemen seemed unprepared for the discussion, he moved its postponement till Friday.

Mr. Brackenridge said, that tho' he had given notice, in his opinion sufficient, of his purpose, yet, not wishing a precipitate discussion, he would agree to the desired delay.

The consideration of the resolution was then deferred to Friday next

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The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1802.

The "Bulletin Official" of St. Domingo, of the 19th Nov. contains several addresses to the governor, on the restoration of tranquility; amongst which is one from the citizens of the United States resident at the Cape, signed by Tobias Lear, and twenty-one other Americans.

James Pearson, physician in Boston, advertises, that he will undertake to cure the bite of a mad dog, so as to prevent the hydrophobia; to cure all wounds so as to prevent the lock-jaw; to stop the progress of a mortification when it first takes place in a wound; to cure the dropsy in its first stages; all scrophulous humours, white swellings, fever and ague sores, and burns; and all without the use of mercury, opium or jesuits bark, the first of which, he says, ought *never* to be used.

—MARRIED—

On the 17th ult. by the Rev. Mr. *M'Rae*, Mr. AARON HOSKINS, to the agreeable Miss ANN BRACKETT—both of Powhatan county.

On Saturday evening last, Mr. Wm. McKENZIE, merchant, to the amiable Miss JANE SCOTT—both of this city.

DEATH!

MAJOR *Abner Crump*, Clerk of Powhatan,
Hath once died, as must ev'ry other man:
But, when alive, it truly might be said,
A more just man, his country never bred.
What was the cause of death, thus premature?
We may suppose, but never can be sure.
He's off, and now lies in his silent tomb,
And 'tis to God we leave his final doom.
Then on his ashes let us lightly tread,
And thank God 'tis an honest man that's dead.
"Wit is a feather, a chief is a rod,
"An honest man's the noblest work of God."

A FEW BARRELS
Superfine Flour,
MADE of threshed White wheat, recommended for private use, FOR SALE, by
Samuel Parsons.
1st Month 7th, 1802.

The Subscriber
WILL receive PROPOSALS until the 30th inst. for supplying at the Manufactory of Arms, near the city of Richmond,
One Hundred Rations, daily,
or as they may be required, for one year. The delivery of said Rations, in such quantity as may be required, to commence on or about the 15th March next. A list of all the articles composing a Ration, will be furnished, on application to the subscriber.
John Clarke.
January 14, 1802.

PROPOSALS
FOR PUBLISHING,
BY JAMES WALKER,
OF FREDERICKSBURG,
THE SPEECHES OF
M. De Mirabeau,
THE ELDER:
Pronounced in the National Assembly of France.
TO WHICH IS PREFIXED,
A Sketch of his Life & Character.

IT is unnecessary to make any remarks on the merit of this work, as every man, who has read at all, must be somewhat acquainted with the character of Count *De Mirabeau*.

"I have been, I am, I will be to my "grave, the MAN of Public Liberty, the "MAN of the Constitution. Woe be to "the privileged orders, if privileges con"stitute the Man of the People, and not "rather the Man of the Nobles; for pri"vileges will have an end, but the People "is eternal."

The character of Mirabeau as an orator is well drawn by the translator of his speeches, (*James White*)—"As a politician, he occasionally experienced interruption; as an orator, he never knew what it was to be despised. The closeness of his reasoning was relieved and illustrated by the fire and majesty of his declamation. None coughed, none muttered curses, none stole away to dinner, when Mirabeau rose to speak: his admiring auditors paid him the homage of deep silence; and when he ceased, their natural deficiency of phlegm, betrayed them into the most animated proofs of approbation. No gaudy ideas, no glittering verbosity, amused the ear and imagination, at the expence of the understanding, nor distracted attention from the main subject of debate. It was not a display of fire-works, but a grand and awful discharge of artillery, doing effectual execution upon the auxiliaries of despotism."

CONDITIONS.

The work will be printed in 2 volumes, octavo, on good paper, and with a neat type. It will be neatly bound and lettered, and contain about 750 pages. The price to subscribers will be 3 Dollars; to booksellers, who take a great number, a reasonable deduction will be made.

☞ *Subscriptions will be received at this Office.*
January 10, 1802.

AT A CONVOCATION
Of the Visitors and Governors of William and Mary College, held at the Council Chamber, within the said College, the 25th day of November, 1801.

THE Convocation, taking under consideration the state of the GRAMMAR SCHOOL in the said College, came to the following Resolutions thereupon:

Resolved, That the hours of attendance in the Grammar School, from the first of May to the first of October, be, in the morning, from 6 o'Clock to 8, and from 9 to 12; and from 2 to 5 in the evening: And that the hours of attendance from the first of October to the first of May, be, in the morning, from 7 to 8, and from 9 to 12; and from 2 to half past 4 in the evening.

Resolved, That a committeee, consisting of three members of the Convocation, be appointed, whose duty it shall be, as often as they may deem necessary, but at least once in every month, to visit the Grammar School during the hours of tuition in the said School, and report to the Convocation the state of the School, and suggest any alterations which the said committee, or the Professor of Humanity, may think necessary for the more beneficially conducting of the same.

Resolved, That a public examination of the youth in the said School shall be made once in every three months, in the presence of the Professors of the said College, such members of the Convocation, and of such other persons as may incline to attend the same.

Resolved, That there shall be read in the School of Humanity, such English books, as to the President and Professors, or Masters, shall seem proper; that Writing and Arithmetic, Geography and History, be taught therein, and that the afternoon of each day be appropriated to instruction in one or other of those branches.

[3w.]

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Francis Wilson, dec. who died intestate, and whose estate, by the order of Henrico Court, has been committed to my management, are hereby required forthwith to establish their respective demands in Henrico County Court, agreeably to law, or this notice will be relied on in bar of their demands. I wish to distribute the estate, agreeably to law, amongst his creditors, and to close my administration

JOHN M. SHEPPARD.
January 13, 1802. 3t.

THE SUBSCRIBER
Informs the Public, that the noted Horse
OLD DARE DEVIL
Will stand the ensuing season at his house in Chesterfield county.
Thomas Goode.
January 12, 1802. [1cw3f.]

FALL GOODS.

The SUBSCRIBER

Is Receiving by the *Yuno* from *Liverpool*, and other ships from *London & Briſtol*,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE,

WHICH will be SOLD at the cuſtomary advance, by the Piece or Package, for Cash, Merchantable Produce, or at the uſual credit to punctual cuſtomers.

He is likewiſe ſupplied with a variety of

Eaſt and Weſt-India Goods.

Alſo, with SALT, STEEL, &c. on the moſt reaſonable terms.

Robert Gamble.

Richmond, Oct. 10, 1801.

CARPETS & CARPETING.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has juſt received and now opening at his ſtore, a very general and elegant aſſorment of

Carpets & Carpeting,

WHICH will be SOLD, Cheap, for Caſh or Country Produce, by

Robert Gamble.

Richmond, 7th Dec. 1801.

Marine Inſurance Company of Alexandria.

Alexandria, Dec. 19, 1801.

THE Stockholders in this inſtitution are hereby notified, that an election for 15 Directors, will be held at the Court-Houſe, in this town, on Friday the 15th day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

By order of the Preſident and Directors,

(t15J) J. B. NICKOLS, *Secretary.*

FOR SALE,

102313 *Acres of Land,*

ON the waters of Great Sandy River, each ſide of Louiſa Fork, Ruſſel County, ſurveyed in February, 1795, and originally granted by patent to Richard Smith and Henry Banks.

This valuable tract will be put up for ſale, at public auction, in Baltimore, on the 15th day of March next, and for the convenience of purchaſers will be parceled out in lots of 10,000 acres each. The terms of payment will be one fourth caſh, the remainder in 3 equal payments, every 4 months. The titles, in every reſpect, are indiſputable. For other information and particulars enquire of *Lewis Paſcault* or *Henry Meſſonnier*, in Baltimore, or of *Joſeph Gallego*, in Richmond.

December 25th, 1801. (ep11ſtM

CASH

GIVEN FOR

TOBACCO,

AT the ſecond houſe below the Eagle Tavern, by

John Richard, & Co.

Richmond, Nov. 19, 1801.

NOTICE,

In the caſe of JESSE BROWNE,

BANKRUPT.

THOSE creditors who have proved their debts under a commiſſion of bankrupt, awarded, iſſued and now in proſecution againſt JESSE BROWNE, of the county of Southampton, late *Merchant*, are deſired to meet the aſſignees of the eſtate and effects of the ſaid bankrupt, on Friday, the 22d day of January, *inſtant*, at 11 of the clock in the forenoon, of ſaid day, at the office of the *undersigned*, lower end of Bollingbrook ſtreet, in the town of Peterſburg aforeſaid, to aſſent to or diſſent from the ſaid aſſignees commencing, proſecuting or defending, any ſuit or ſuits at law or in equity, for recovery of any part of ſaid bankrupt's eſtate and effects, or to the compounding, ſubmitting to arbitration, or otherwiſe agreeing, any matter or thing relating thereto: and on other ſpecial affairs.

CONRADE WEBB,
Solicitor to the Commiſſion.

Commiſſioner's Office, Peters-burg, January 3, 1802.

700 ACRES OF LAND *FOR SALE.*

PURSUANT to ſundry decrees of the county court of Middleſex, will be ſold, to the higheſt bidder, on the 10th day of February next, if fair, otherwiſe the next fair day, for ready money, on the premiſes, 700 ACRES OF LAND, more or leſs, lying on Rappahannock river, in the county of Middleſex, ſubject to the dower of the widow of James Montague, dec'd. A particular deſcription of the land is deemed unneceſſary, as it is preſumed thoſe inclined to purchaſe will firſt view the ſame.

Thomas Montague, Deputy,
For
Thomas Roane, Sheriff M. C.

January 1, 1802. [1aw2w§.]

NOTICE,

In the caſe of EDWARD DOWNING, & THOMAS DOWNING,

BANKRUPTS.

Commiſſioner's Office, Peterſburg, January 3, 1802.

THE aſſignees of the eſtate and effects of EDWARD DOWNING and THOMAS DOWNING, of the town of Peterſburg, late *Merchants* and copartners, are required to attend the commiſſioners named and authorized in and by a commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded and iſſued, and now in proſecution againſt ſaid bankrupts, on Saturday the 23d day of January, *inſtant*, at 11 of the clock in the forenoon of ſaid day, at the office of the *undersigned*, lower end of Bollingbrook ſtreet, in the town of Peterſburg aforeſaid, to ſhew cauſe why notice has not been given by them for making a dividend of the eſtate and effects of the ſaid bankrupts, according to the ſtatute of the Congreſs of the United States in that caſe made and provided; which if they fail of doing, a meeting will be forthwith appointed, by the ſaid commiſſioners in and by the ſaid commiſſion named and authoriſed, for them to produce their receipts and payments touching the ſame, and to make a dividend of ſuch part of the ſaid eſtate and effects as ſhall appear to be remaining in their hands.

CONRADE WEBB,
Solicitor to the Commiſſion.

ROBERT MOORE and JOHN BELL, aſſignees of the eſtate and effects of the ſaid bankrupts.

NOTICE to SHERIFFS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS keep a conſtant Supply of CERTIFICATES, ſuch as pay all arrearages of TAXES due prior to the year 1796.

Pickett, Pollard & Johnſton.

Richmond, October 5, 1801. tf

STRANGE TO RELATE!

A BACK Country Tobacco Planter in want of an IRON CHEST to buy, the better to ſecure his CASH on hand!—If any Gentleman, Merchant, or Speculator, in Peterſburg or Richmond, by the purchaſe of Tobacco, by diſcharging their bonds given three years ago for that article, or by any other laudable means, emptied their Cheſt, or Cheſts, and wiſh to ſell one, by leaving a line with the Printer hereof, ſtating the coſt, and where to be had, the amount ſhall be paid, and Cheſt immediately ſent for by their obedient ſervant,

A Back-Country Planter.

N. B. It muſt have double Locks, with 8 Keys.

December 26, 1801.

NOTICE.

The Subſcribers have formed a Commercial connexion, under the firm of

Long and Crews.

THEY will be principally concerned in the purchaſe of Country Produce.

Should any buſineſs be offered in the Commiſſion Line, it will meet due attention from *Thomas Crews*, reſiding in Lynchburg, and *Will. Long*, here.

Their Office is on the ſecond ſtory above Meſſrs. ELLIS & ALLAN's Store.

Will. Long,
Thomas Crews.

Richmond, Jan. 1ſt, 1802.

FOR SALE,

A family of about

15 SLAVES,

CONSISTING of ſtrong and healthy young men, women and children. Apply to the printer.

Richmond, Dec. 3, 1801.

FOR SALE,

THE AMERICAN EDITION OF THE

ENCYCLOPEDIA,

Neatly bound in Calf, gilt and letter'd, eighteen volumes, compleat;

Containing five hundred and forty-two ELEGANT COPPER-PLATES.

For terms apply to

Ninian Wyſe,
Near the Barracks.

Richmond, January 12, 1802.

MILLER W. McCRAW *AND* ROBERT GWATHMEY,

Having connected themſelves in trade, under the firm of

McCraw & Gwathmey

TAKE this method to inform their Friends and the Public, that they have commenced buſineſs in the COMMISSION LINE, in the houſe lately occupied by Mr. *Thomas Hooper*, oppoſite Meſſrs. *Hooper & Toler's*, where they are ready to receive Conſignments from thoſe who may be pleaſed to confide in their care any ſpecies of property; their ſtrict attention to which, they hope, will gain them public patronage.

They will always give the higheſt Caſh price for Country Produce.

Richmond, January 1, 1802. 1aw4w.

Robert Gordon, & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

Received by the the America, from Liverpool, and Courtney, from London:

AMONGST WHICH ARE,

A variety of coarſe Woollens,
Superior quality Spaniſh Wool,
Superfine Cloths and Caſimeres,
Swanſdowns,
Manchester Stuffs,
Bombazetes, Corduretts, Durants,
Fine & coarſe Hats,
Muſlins, Dimities,
Fine Iriſh Linens,
Cambricks,
Silk, Cotton & Worſted Hoſiery,
Calicoes, Chintzes,
Camel's Hair, and Cotton Cambrick Shawls,
Veils,
Silk Handkerchiefs, for Turbans,
Lady's Half boots & Shoes,
Fowling Pieces and Piſtols,
Jewellery, Plated Ware, Ironmongery, and Hardware.

They have within theſe four weeks, received by the Helvetic, from Madeira, for Sale, in Pipes, half and quarter Pipes, a ſupply of the very beſt quality WINE, which they can particularly recommend.

They have, alſo, a large Stock of India cottons, Bandannas & Luſtrings; Brown & Loaf Sugars; Port and Sherry Wines; Old Rum, and French Brandy; Imperial, and Young Hyſon Teas; Nail Rods; Bar Iron; Steel; Paints, & Oil, &c. &c.

Richmond, October 26, 1801.

Wercq & Marchand,

Have received a handſome aſſortment of ſuperfine

DRAPERY,

Conſiſting of

LONDON SUPERFINE BROAD CLOTHS of various colors.
Real French Superfine Blue do.
Dutch Black do. do.
Superfine Caſſimeres.
Double Milled do.
Ribbed do.
Moleſkins, Swanſdown, Coatings, Frizes, Fancy Cords, Thickſetts, Velvetines, Florentines, Silken Cloths, Flannels, &c.

Which they will diſpoſe of on moderate terms.

Lewis Wercq,

TAYLOR and HABIT-MAKER,

With thanks to a generous public, for the encouragement he has hitherto met with, begs leave to notify, that he continues to carry on his buſineſs with his uſual punctuality, and that for the conveniency of his cuſtomers, he will procure ſamples of fine goods from the beſt aſſorted ſtores of this city, ſo that they may chooſe without going any further. He will alſo, keep ready made cloaths.

Richmond, Oct. 22, 1801.

William Temple,

Has Imported by the lateſt arrivals from London & Liverpool,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE,

Which he will diſpoſe of low, by the PIECE OR PACKAGE.

He has alſo juſt received the following Articles, for ſale.

5 PIPES,
10 Hogſheads,
8 Qr. Caſks,
} Genuine Old Port WINE.
3 Pipes Madeira Wine;
1 Hhd. Old Antigua Rum, 4th Proof;
10 Tierces London Porter;
— Hhds. Sugar;
50 Bags Coffee;
700 Sacks Liverpool Salt.

Richmond, Nov. 30, 1801.

Robert & Allan Pollok & Co.

Are now receiving by the late arrivals from London, Liverpool, & Glaſgow,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOOD,

SUITED to the preſent and approaching Seaſon, which they offer FOR SALE on moderate terms.

BUCHANAN & POLLOK,
Of Peterſburg, and
ROBERT POLLOK & Co.
Of Manchester.

Are alſo now opening their Supplies of FALL AND WINTER GOODS

Richmond, October 8, 1801.

James & John Dunlop,

TAKE this method to acquaint their friends and the public that they have COMMENCED BUSINESS, in the WHOLE SALE LINE, in the HOUSE formerly occupied by *BUCHANAN, DUNLOP & Co.* as a retail ſtore.

THEY HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

From London, Liverpool and Glaſgow,

WHICH THEY OFFER FOR SALE, *ON THE USUAL TERMS.*

Peterſburg, Oct. 8, 1801.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of the late William Hopkins, dec. of Powhatan county, are requeſted to make them known immediately, as proviſion may be made for the payment of them; and thoſe indebted, are hereby requeſted to make immediate payment, as no indulgence can be given.

SAMUEL MARSHALL,
Adminiſtrator.

Powhatan, Dec. 18, 1801. 4w

FAIRFAX COUNTY, *ſc.*

WAS committed to the Jail of this county, on the 15th day of October laſt, a negro man, as a runaway, who calls himſelf

DICK;

Says he belongs to GROVES HARRIS, of Prince Edward county, Virginia. He is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, had on when committed to jail, a white Negro cotton great coat, an old felt hat, his other clothes ſo much worn as not to be deſcribable. The owner is requeſted to come forward, prove property and pay charges, otherwiſe he will be proceeded with as the law directs.

WILLIAM MILLAN, D. S. & Jailor,
Fairfax Jail, Nov. 13, 1801. 3m

E. W. ROOTES,

HAS FOR SALE,

Antigua Rum, by the Hhd.
Holland Gin, by the Pipe;
Cotton Cards, by the Box, aſſorted;
Philadelphia Porter, by the Barrel, of 3 doz. bottles.
Candles, by the box;
2d 3d 4d 5d and 6d Nails, by the barrel;
20 Tons Swediſh Iron, aſſorted.
Excellent Madder, by the Caſk;

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

SHOES.

Richmond, September 26, 1801.

JOHN PUMFREY,

BOOK-BINDER AND STATIONER,

RICHMOND,

BEGS leave to make this public acknowledgment of the obligations he is under to his friends and the public, for the encouragement he has hitherto received in the line of his buſineſs; and having taken every meaſure in his power to *deſerve* it, hopes to have *continued* to him an equal portion of their favors in future.

He has lately received from London, Philadelphia, and New-York, in addition to his former ſtock in trade, a large and general aſſortment of

STATIONARY,

—CONSISTING OF—

Writing paper of all kinds;
Drawing paper,
Muſick do.
Blue do.
Blotting do.
Cartridge do.
Coloured do.
Marble do.
Wrapping do.
Writing parchment
Bonnet paſte boards
Band-box do.
Ink powder, black and red;
Ink cakes do.
Japan Ink,
Marking do.
India do.
Dutch Quills, various qualities;
Red and black ſealing wax,
Do. Wafers,
Meſſage cards, blank and with borders;
Playing cards,
Shining Sand and Pounce,
Sand and pounce boxes,
Ivory folders,
Red tape,
India rubber,
Red and black lead pencils,
Copper plate copies
Camel hair pencils,
Gold and ſilver leaf,
Slates and pencils,
Ink ſtands, of various ſorts.

He has alſo for ſale, a conſtant ſupply of *ACCOUNT BOOKS*, ruled and blank, bound in leather, and half bound, conſiſting of

Day Books,
Journals,
Ledgers,
Tobacco Books,
Record Books,
Sheriff's Books,
Pocket Ledgers,
Receipt Books,
Memorandum do. ruled and blank;
Muſic Books,
Copy and Cypher Books, &c.

Account Books ruled to any pattern—Orders faithfully executed, and Book Binding of every deſcription performed with fidelity and diſpatch.

Richmond, January 6, 1802. [1aw4w.]

N. B. It is earneſtly requeſted that, ſhould there be any claims againſt the late concern of *Currie & Pumfrey*, they may be brought in for adjuſtment; and thoſe indebted thereto, are ſolicited to come forward and cloſe their accounts.

John Pumfrey,
Surviving Partner.

Peach & Apple

BRANDY

For Sale by the barrel.

E. W. Rootes.

Richmond, Dec. 21, 1801.

Freſh Garden Seeds,

Of the laſt year's growth, for SALE at

William Croſier's Store,

Which he will warrant to be of the beſt Qualities:

EARLY ſix week Peas.
Farly golden Hotſpur do.
Dwarf Marrowfatt do.
Large glory of England do.
Cauliflower Seed.
Cauliflower Brocoli
Early York Cabbages.
Early ſugar Loaf do
Early Batterſea do.
Large white winter do.
Green curled Savoy do.
Dwarf Madeira do.
Red Cabbage do.
Hardy greens or the Ruſſia Cabbage.
Early cabbage Lettuce.
Green Coſs or Ice Lettuce.
Grand admiral do.
Curled Imperial do.
Brown Dutch do.
Curled Imperial Indive do.
Early ſhort topt Raddiſh.
Salmon Raddiſh.
Black winter turnip Raddiſh.
Carrot,
Red Beet,
Large Parſnips,
Onions,
London Leak,
Salciſix,
Sconzonnera,
Early Dutch Turnips,
Aſparagus,
Solid Celery,
Double curled parſley.
Garden Creſſes,
Broad leaf Sorrel,
Cantaloupe Melons,
White Muſtard,
Pepper Graſs,
Lucern & rye graſs Seed.

Richmond, January 5, 1802. 4w.

WANTED,

A GOOD, STEADY, SOBER

HOUSE SERVANT,

OF honeſt principles, and fair character. Any perſon having one of the above deſcription to part with on reaſonable terms, may hear of a purchaſer by applying to Mr. Davis, at his Office in Richmond.

December 28th, 1801.

The Subſcriber, having taken the

Raleigh Tavern,

IN the City of Williamſburg, under his own management; and having laid in a large ſupply of the beſt wines and other LIQUORS, is encouraged to ſuppoſe, from his former ſucceſs in this line of buſineſs, that he ſhall be able to give complete ſatisfaction to travellers and others, who ſhall reſort to his houſe for entertainment. He alſo with pleaſure informs the public, that owing to the fall which has taken place in the price of moſt of the productions of the country, he is enabled to reduce the Stage Rates to what they formerly were. Baggage carried as uſual, at the riſque of the owner.

Philip Moody.

Williamſburg, Dec. 24, 1801.

NOTICE,

In the caſe of JESSE NEWCOMB,

BANKRUPT.

THE creditors who have proved their debts under a commiſſion of bankrupt, awarded and iſſued forth againſt JESSE NEWCOMB, late *Merchant*, of the town of Peterſburg, are deſired to meet the aſſignees of the eſtate and effects of the ſaid bankrupt, on Thurſday the 21ſt January, *inſtant*, at 11 of the clock in the forenoon of ſaid day, at the office of the *underſigned*, lower end of Bollingbrook ſtreet, in the town of Peterſburg aforeſaid, to aſſent to or diſſent from the ſaid aſſignees commencing, proſecuting, or defending any ſuit or ſuits at law or in equity, for recovery of any part of ſaid bankrupt's eſtate and effects, or to the compounding, ſubmitting to arbitration, or otherwiſe agreeing, any matter or thing relating thereto, and on other ſpecial affairs.

CONRADE WEBB,
Solicitor to the Commiſſion.

Commiſſioner's Office, Peterſburg, January 3, 1802.

Valuable Land for Sale.

WILL BE SOLD,

To the higheſt bidder, at New Glaſgow, in the county of Amherſt, on the [illegible] of March next, if not fair, the next fair day,

1591 Acres of LAND,

LYING on Piney River, in ſaid county, ſeven miles above the Court houſe, 13 from New-Market, on James river, and about 9 or 10 from a large Merchant Mill. About one third of this Land is low ground of good quality, part of which is well adapted to Timothy, the high land is tolerably level, well timbered, and inferior to none in the upper country, for the production of Corn, Wheat, & Tobacco. The improvements are a valuable GRIST MILL on a never failing ſtream, a large bearing Apple orchard, and a good framed Barn.

The tract is divided into 4 lots, (which will be ſold ſeparately) each containing a proportion of low ground, with cleared land ſufficient to work 3 or 4 hands to advantage. The terms of the ſale will be one third caſh, and the balance in two equal annual payments. Mr. James Fulcher, living on the land will ſhew it to any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe.

Robert S. Roſe.

Stafford, Dec. 21ſt, 1801.